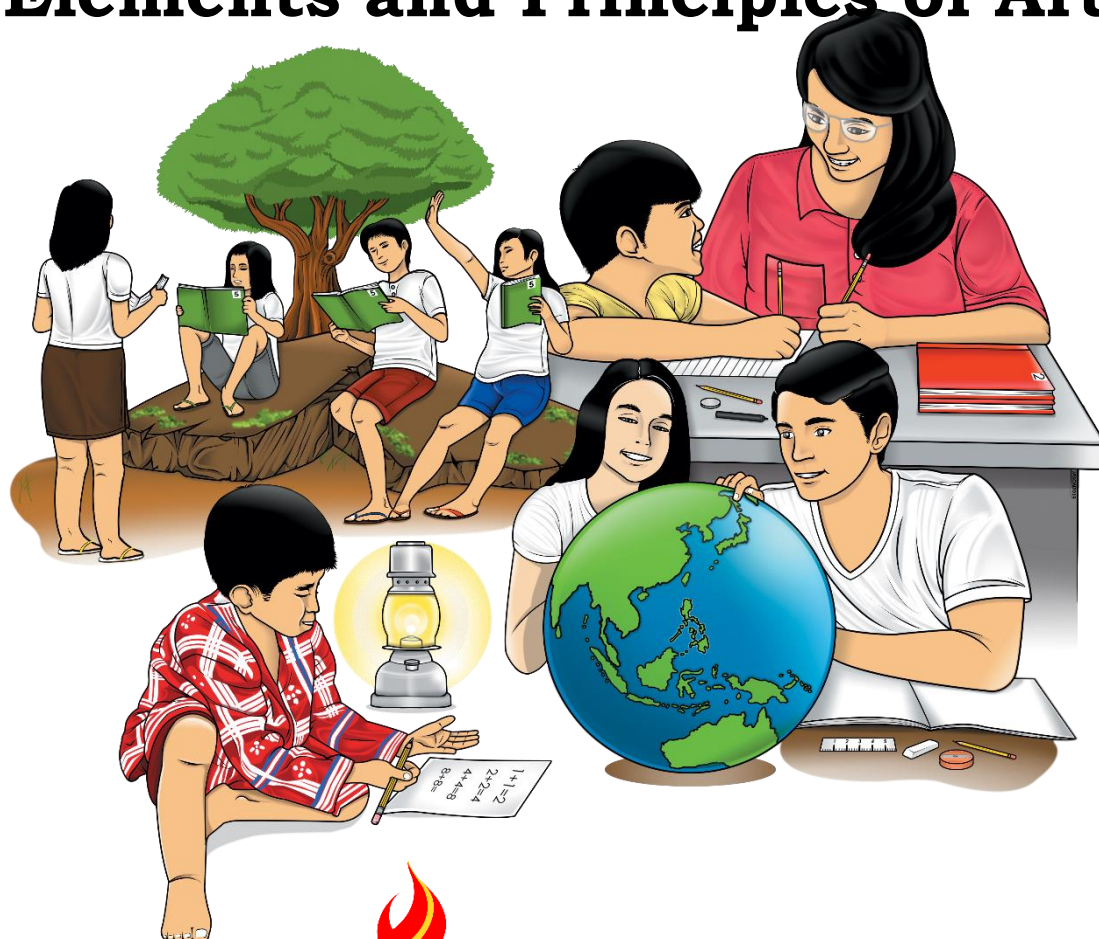


Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions

Quarter 1 - Module 5

Elements and Principles of Art



Senior High School

**Contemporary
Philippine Arts from
the Regions
Quarter 1 - Module 5
Elements and Principles of Art**

seesaw.

- b. A traditional painting of caricatures of each member of a family.
- c. A digital drawing of red tomatoes and one green tomato.
- d. None of the above.

Lesson

5

Contemporary Art Forms from the Regions

Different kinds of local artworks have sprung not only in the urban centers of the country and in schools of arts of different educational institutions but also a lot more of never before seen or heard art forms from the countryside have made known and have become renowned. These artworks are made with the artistic expression of ideas of various Philippine artists and effectively delivered the message or idea of the artwork with the use of elements and principles of art.



What's In

From the previous lessons, you described the various contemporary art forms of the Philippines based on the elements and principles of arts and you learned who are the National Artists of the Philippines and their contribution to Philippine Arts. With that, let us check your ideas about contemporary art forms in the Philippines.

Directions: From the box below, determine the Philippine National Artist that is described in each statement. Write the letter of your answer on your answer sheet.

A. Jose Maceda	D. Manuel Conde	G. Alice Reyes
B. Fernando Amorsolo	E. Francisco Coching	H. Nick Joaquin
C. Guillermo Tolentino	F. Bienvenido Lumbera	I. Napoleon Abueva

- _____ 1. He sculpted the Oblation in 1935 which is located at the University of the Philippines Campus in Diliman, Quezon City.
- _____ 2. He founded the UP Center for Ethnomusicology.
- _____ 3. He collaborated with Carlos V. Francisco in the film Genghis Khan in 1950 that tells the epic adventure of a Mongolian conqueror.
- _____ 4. He wrote the *libretto* recounting the origins of the Manobo people.
- _____ 5. She is the founder of Ballet Philippines.



What's New

From the previous lessons, you described the various contemporary art forms of the Philippines based on the elements and principles of arts and you learned who are the National Artists of the Philippines and their contribution to Philippine Arts. Now, in relation to that, did you ever wonder how the elements and principles of arts is used in making an artistic artwork? Or did you ever wonder how to critic an artwork based on the elements and principles of arts? Those questions will be answered and explored in this module. To start your learning about the elements and principles of art, examine the following image of artwork and process your thoughts with the help of the guide questions below.



Thinking Man by Ang Kiukok

Redraw by Mervin Meude

These are the guide questions:

1. How does the shapes and forms define the subject of the artwork?
2. How does colors create mood or emotion in this artwork?
3. What is the artwork all about?



What is It

Elements and principles of art are being introduced in Module 1: Arts in the Philippines. In module 1, the elements and principles of art is introduced to describe the various contemporary art forms from the regions of the Philippines generally from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The elements of art are **space, line, shape and form, color, value, and texture**. Meanwhile, the principles of art are **proportion, harmony, variety, movement, rhythm, balance, and emphasis**. Now, let's discuss this elements and principles of art further.

Elements of Art

1. Line

An element of art that is used to define shape, contours, and outlines, also to suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms. Line may come in two

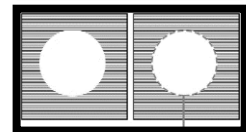
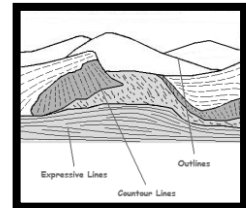
characteristics: **form** – curved, dotted, or broken lines; and **direction** – vertical, horizontal, or diagonal lines. Different characteristics of lines may convey different meanings:



- Horizontal Line creates an impression of serenity and perfect stability.
- Vertical Line creates an impression of strength and perfect stability.
- Diagonal Line creates an impression of action.
- Curved Line creates an impression of gradual change of direction.
- Circular Line creates an impression of abrupt change of direction.

Moreover, lines can be classified into different types:

- Outlines are made by the edge of an object or its silhouette.
- Contour Lines describe the shape of an object and the interior detail.
- Expressive Lines catch the movement and gestures of an active figure.
- Sketch Lines capture the appearance of an object or impression of a place.
- Calligraphic Lines are the elegant handwriting or lettering done by hand.
- Implied Lines are lines that are not actually drawn but created by a group of objects seen from a distance.



2. Shape

Shape is an area that is enclosed by a line or lines. Shapes are two dimensional figures with height and width. There are different kinds of shapes and these are **geometric shapes, organic shapes, positive shapes, negative shapes, static shapes, and dynamic shapes**.

- Geometric Shapes are circles, squares, rectangles, triangles, and other geometric shapes.
- Organic Shapes are shapes found in nature and are free flowing, informal and irregular (abstract shapes).
- Positive Shapes are the solid forms in a design.
- Negative Shapes are the space around the positive shape.
- Static Shapes are shapes that appears stable and resting.
- Dynamic Shapes are shapes that appears moving and active.



3. Color

Colors are the way we see light reflected from a surface or refracted through a prism. Colors we see in nature are reflections of light on the surfaces around us. We can classify colors into **primary colors, secondary colors, tertiary colors, analogous**

colors, complementary colors, monochromatic colors, warm colors, and cool colors.

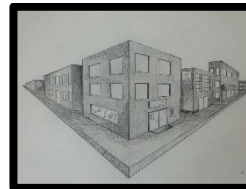
- a) Primary colors are red, blue, and yellow.
- b) Secondary colors are the resulting colors when the two of the primary colors are mix. The secondary colors are purple, green, and orange.
- c) Tertiary colors are the resulting colors when two of the primary and/or secondary colors are mix. The tertiary colors are amber, vermilion, magenta, violet, teal, and chartreuse.
- d) Analogous Colors are colors that lie next to each other based on the color wheel. Example of analogous colors are yellow, orange, and red.
- e) Complementary colors are colors that are opposite to each other based on the color wheel. Examples of complementary colors are red and green, blue and orange, and purple and yellow.
- f) Monochromatic Colors are several values of one color.
- g) Warm colors are colors that give the feeling of warmth. The warm colors are yellow, amber, orange, vermilion, red, and magenta.
- h) Cool colors are colors that give the feeling of coolness. The cool colors are purple, violet, blue, teal, green, and chartreuse.

4. Space

Space refers to distances or areas around, between or within components of a piece and refers to the arrangement of objects on the picture plane (two-dimensional). In visual arts, space may either be positive space or negative space. **Positive space** refers to a part which is enclosed in a shape. Meanwhile, **negative space** refers to the opposite part which the shape is enclosing. Moreover, perspective is a technical means by which we perceive distance in painting, by which we are made to see the position of objects in space.



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/littlemaiba/31094230650/in/photolist-PnG4t1-dev9sq>



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/77278694@N02/7086843669/in/photolist-bNeVHP-2hkmthR>

- a) In one-point perspective, we perceive that the position of objects meets at one point on the horizontal line.
- b) In two-point perspective, we perceive that the position of objects meets at two points on the horizontal line.

5. Texture

Texture is the element that appeals to our sense of feel on things-rough or smooth, bumpy or slippery. It is the character of the surface of an artwork.

- a) Real texture is the actual texture of an object. Artist may create real texture in art to give it visual interest or evoke a feeling.
- b) Implied texture made a piece of art to look like a certain texture. Like a drawing of a tree trunk may look rough but in fact it is just a smooth piece of paper.



6. Value

Value pertains to the lightness or darkness of a color in a given artwork. Value can be changed by adding white or black to a color and these described as **tint** and **shade**.

- a) Tint pertains to the lightness of a color.
- b) Shade pertains to the darkness of a color.



7. Form

Form is the three-dimensionality of an object. It has dimensions of height, width, and length.

According to Mader (2019), the elements of art are the visual tools that the artist uses to create a composition. Consequently, principles of art represent how the artist uses elements of art to create an effect and convey the artist's intent.

Principles of Art

1. Rhythm

This refers to the repetition of certain elements to produce a pattern.



2. Movement

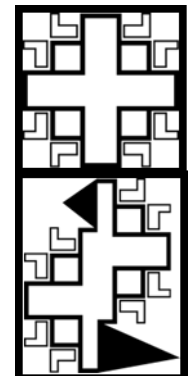
Movement is the illusion of motion in a painting, sculpture, or design.



3. Balance

Balance refers to the visual weight in a picture. It refers to the even distribution of positions of elements in an artwork. The principle of balance can be symmetrical or asymmetrical.

- a) Symmetrical balance refers to an artwork wherein its both sides has the same elements in the same position.
- b) Asymmetrical balance refers to an artwork wherein it is balance through the contrast or differences of any of the elements of art.



4. Proportion

Proportion refers to the relationships of the size of objects in a body of work.



5. Contrast

This principle shows differences between elements of art in an artwork. It shows how stronger each element of art in relation to one another.



6. Variety

This principle of art refers to the diversity or the different elements used in an artwork to make it more interesting.



7. Emphasis

Emphasis refers to the greater impact or highlight given to a certain element in an artwork.



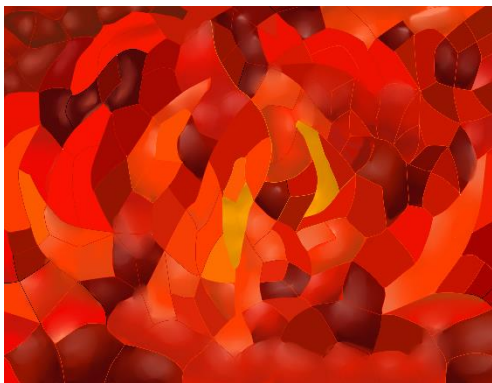
8. Harmony

This principle of art refers to the unity of an artwork. It is about the arrangement of the related elements that makes an artwork to be viewed as a whole.



These elements and principles of arts are very important aspects in understanding and appreciating arts. It helps an artist to make an artistic artwork which conveys their essential ideas or their intent. However, it is not just served as a help to artists but also to the viewers. Through the elements and principles of art present in an artwork, viewers will be able to understand, appreciate, and evaluate an artwork. Hence, we will apply elements and principles of art in evaluating artworks.

Evaluation of Artworks Based on Elements and Principles of Art



Redraw by Mervin Meude

This artwork was made by the National Artist of the Philippines in Visual Arts Hernando Ocampo entitled **“Genesis”**. According to Rafael Piola (2015), *“some of the elements that could be seen in this canvass, in my own opinion, would be lines (curved), shape (amorphic), light, and color. As for its principles of design and in my own opinion, some of the principles visible to this canvass would be variety in terms of its colors, and balance (asymmetrical), emphasis (focal point). Through the elements and principles that I have seen through this illustration, personally, I would interpret it as a very strong yet positive canvass because of its colors. With the color of red, for me it means that there is passion and dedication that the painter wants me to feel and I could also see a yellow color meaning happiness and positive vibes. As for its lines, it is curvy yet it is thin meaning it is flowing in a very calm state...”*. This artwork of Hernando Ocampo was also assessed by Ambeth R. Ocampo through the online platform of Philippine Daily Inquirer. According to Ambeth Ocampo (2013), *“with proper lighting, “Genesis” glows with the intensity of red-hot embers and emanating from its three-dimensional center are what seem to be claws or tongues of fire reaching out to the viewer”*.

Appreciation to this artwork of Hernando Ocampo by the viewers or other artists maybe similar or maybe different in some aspects. It is based on how they perceive the artwork with the help of elements and principles of arts or other factors that can influence them to appreciate or understand it.

Overall, elements and principles of art are a must in learning and comprehending arts especially Philippine arts. Hence, if you are a student engage to arts or have an interest to arts, use these elements and principles of arts wisely in creating your unique and artistic pieces of art.